

NEW MEXICO LEGALIZES PRIZE FIGHTS; LEGISLATION IS SQUELCHED

(Continued from page 1.)

vided. That, in no event shall such license fee be paid, be less than twenty-five (\$25) dollars.

Sec. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of any county in which any boxing contest is held, to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prevent the contest taking place in the event that all the provisions hereof are not strictly complied with.

Sec. 8. That all monies collected from any provisions of this bill shall be turned over to the state treasurer, for the credit of the good roads fund.

How They Voted.

The roll call on the passage of the bill was as follows:

Ayes—Baca, Valencia, Boulware, Casados, Clancy, Conner, Cordova, Gage, Goodell, Gurule, Hilton, House, Labadie, Jewell, Lobato, Lopez, Manzanarez, Martinez, McGillivray, Montoya, Nichols, Radilla, Quintana, Sanchez, Skidmore, Smith, Tripp, Trullio, Tucker, Youngs—29.

Nays—Baca, de Sandoval, Blanchard, Burke, Carter, Campbell, Chrisman, Downs, Evans, Garcia, Love, Lucero, Mullens, Rogers, Toombs, Tully, Varant—17.

The bill, as passed by the house, contains a little joke which has escaped some. The bill provides for a license fee of \$1000 for a contest of more than 20 rounds, and a per cent of the gross receipts where the bout is to be 20 rounds or less. The money so collected is to go to the good roads fund, and upon this plea for financial help on the roads many of the members no doubt voted for the bill. But how much will actually be realized from these contests? In all probability, should the Flynn-Johnson fight be pulled off at Las Vegas next July, it will not last 20 rounds, and there goes the big \$1000.

A Powerful Committee.

The committee on ways and means has administered its first rebuke to a recalcitrant member of the house. The committee on ways and means is composed of 19 Republicans and three "progressive" Republicans and eight Democrats. The majority of this committee controls the house, and it is supposed to vote as a unit on whatever the majority decides. Mr. Toombs several days ago introduced a bill providing for exemptions for the heads of families, which bill was in every sense of the word a just and equitable measure. It was referred to the judiciary committee, which reported it to the house with a recommendation that it pass. In the debate on the bill, one title amendment was proposed by Mr. Rogers. This was taken up by several members of the committee on ways and means, and the result was that a motion by John Baron Burg prevailed and the bill was recommitted to the committee on ways and means. It was by this committee reported with the recommendation that it be tabled indefinitely, and the report of the committee prevailed.

How Committee Works.

Mr. Toombs has now been shown by this magic committee that he has no right to have an opinion of his own; his mind must, if he wants any legislation, be just as this committee says should be. Mr. Toombs was a member of the investigating committee which heard the testimony in the bribery charges before the house and along with Messrs. Rogers, Downs, Tully, Smith, Chrisman and Gage, voted the accused guilty as charged. When John Baron Burg moved that the resolution of the house temporarily unseating the accused be rescinded, Mr. Toombs was vehement in his antagonism of such action by the house. In his remarks against such a move, he was repeatedly interrupted by members opposed to his side of the question, and was by the speaker rapped loudly to take his seat. But he was game, and finished what he had to say. He has now received his first slap. He will have another one in a few days or by the end of the session. He has the bill in the hands of the judiciary committee asking that the normal school, to be established at some place in the state, be the property of the state, be located at Clayton. This bill was introduced at the beginning of the session, was referred to its committee, but as it carries an appropriation it was referred to ways and means on the organization of that committee by speaker Baca.

To All Powerful Committee.

This committee dominates all legislation. When named, the speaker thrives defiance at the house by declaring "When this committee reports, its report shall be accepted, whatever it may be; it is supreme; it is composed of

majority of the house, and whether you vote as it directs or not, it makes no difference, for this committee will vote as a unit and carry its recommendations." All bills which had anything to do with financial matters were ordered turned over to this committee, and as a consequence it is handling practically all the bills introduced. Any bill which has not been turned over to it, finally gets to it; for, if it is reported to the house with a favorable recommendation by the chairman of any other committee, and it is thought the father of such bill should be given a lesson, a motion to recommit it to the ways and means committee prevails.

House Is Doing Little.

The house has passed nothing in the way of aged legislation, although 40 of the 50 days of the session have passed. There are a number of important bills in the hands of the ways and means committee, and the prospect of getting them out is not bright at this time. The committee is endeavoring to pass only such legislation as a majority of its members, from one cause or another, desire enacted, despite the fact that the people are anxiously awaiting the passage of revenue laws whereby funds may be provided for the conduct of the state affairs, scores of officeholders during their work with no idea of what salary will be given them; the legal fraternity is urging the passage of its codification of the laws already in force; the bankers are demanding a legislative protective of their institutions and their depositors be placed on the statute books; the debts of several counties are waiting to be assumed by the state, as provided in the constitution; the public lands act, introduced long ago, is pleading for legislative attention; and despite the fact that the senate is doing most excellent work along the line of rational legislation in its branch of the assembly, but with its hands tied because of the condition existing in the house.

To Study Transitory.

A bill has been introduced in the house by Mullens, Moreno and Gurule asking for a chair of ornithology in the military institute at Roswell, the agricultural college at Mesilla and the university at Albuquerque. The triplicate of the bill is in the hands of the committee on ways and means, to which it was referred, and in all probability the birds of New Mexico will soon be studied by the students of these educational institutions.

ILLINOIS DELEGATES FOR ROOSEVELT

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EX-GOV. OTERO WILL BE REVENUE COLLECTOR.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Nomination to be sent to the senate today by president Taft included Manuel A. Otero, to be collector of internal revenue for New Mexico.

ROOSEVELT IS WARMLY RECEIVED IN KANSAS.

Wichita, Kan., April 20.—Kansas welcomed Col. Roosevelt yesterday in Kansas style. It was one of the liveliest days which he has had since he embarked upon his campaign for the presidential nomination. All the way across the state he was met by demonstrative crowds. In the larger towns the men were charged with conspiracy to ship ammunition into Mexico in violation of neutrality. The arrests were made by secret service men and Capt. R. Hughes of the Texas state rangers. It is said that the smuggling of 52,000 rounds of ammunition figures in the allegations.

TWO ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SMUGGLING AMMUNITION.

Avelino Guaderrama was arrested Saturday morning in a house at Sixty and Stanton streets, and a few hours later his brother Savino, was arrested. The men are charged with conspiracy to ship ammunition into Mexico in violation of neutrality. The arrests were made by secret service men and Capt. R. Hughes of the Texas state rangers. It is said that the smuggling of 52,000 rounds of ammunition figures in the allegations.

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WARREN GIVES UP ALL SINCE DA

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out from under their beds, carried them prisoners to Culiacan, and the Maderista troops of the force were going to shoot them, when a federal colonel asked for them to be given to him instead, and they were forthwith put in blue uniforms, and all the efforts of their families, supported by indisputable evidence of their good character and of any relation to the rebellion, availed nothing towards securing their release, and they are now on their way to Mexico with the 14th battalion of federalists. Their families mourn them as dead and never expect to see them again, knowing the fate of the deserter, and the equally certain fate of the federal soldier when he is scattered over the country in small detachments to be exterminated by the rebels.

American Concern Legated.

Since the capture of Panuco by rebels, as reported in The Herald last week, the American Mining company there has been looted of high grade ores worth about \$25,000.

A long freighter on the Southern Pacific above Culiacan was burned on the 10th. It is being repaired.

The Herald editorial expressions regarding the attitude of the American government towards Latin-American countries when the interests of American citizens are at stake are generally acclaimed as true expressions of the American spirit, harbingers of the line when an American in Latin-America will amount to as much in the eyes of his home government as he does to his own race and his own people. American counsel can secure the prompt and unequivocal action according to a British consul even now when he sees fit to intercede in behalf of an American citizen.

Death of Suarez.

Details of the death of Col. Nestor Pino Suarez, brother of the vice president of Mexico, have been received. Col. Suarez was killed in Petros, with 200 men, on Holy Thursday, having given his other 140 men permission to go for an outing, thinking the rebels would respect them. He was in a Mexican revolution, but those of that neighborhood were not so reverent. They put out the pickets, men in whom were in swimming, from access to the town, where their arms had been left, and attacked the headquarters. After every one of his 10 men were killed or wounded, Col. Pino Suarez made a dash on a horse for the Southern Pacific station at Petos, about eight miles away, and near there ran into a group of 11 rebels, who did not recognize him. They yelled "Quien vive!" to which he responded, "Madero," and to a second yell he gave the same reply, whereupon they prepared to shoot, and he struck for taking cover, and returning their fire, but in a few minutes they penetrated his cover and he fell mortally wounded, and was stabbed to death with knives. The rebels did not recognize him, reporting to Gen. Quintana that they had killed some government man.

RENEGADE YAQUIS KILL SIX FEDERALS.

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Striking Description Of A True Army Colonel

Some Fragments of Conversation in Jail Courtyard at Jimenez. By PHIL McLAUGHLIN.

The scene is gruesome in the courtyard in the jail at Jimenez, where are gathered a score or more prisoners charged with rebellion against the federal government. Some are playing cards on the bare ground, playing cards and arguing, while others are in the middle of a group talking in whispered tones, plotting, perhaps, for one can never tell in Mexico where plots will be hatched. In one of these little corner groups farthest from the giant door that marks the limits of God's pure, free air and the foul, fetid atmosphere of the cells and yard within, a half dozen men are interested in a discourse being delivered by a federal sergeant who was made a prisoner at Villa Lopez, when the rebels succeeded in compelling Gen. Tracy Aubert and his column of 500 men to retreat back to their starting point at Torreón, leaving many dead and a number of prisoners.

The federal was a man—about 55 years old who had spent the greater part of his life in the army and was thoroughly accustomed to his rigid discipline. He was well built and dressed himself about the courtyard with a military bearing which occasioned much comment from time to time from his fellow prisoners, most of whom had served with Orozco's Liberals and previously with Madero, many of them being members of the Madero army with all kinds of titles from captains to generals—very few accepted the rank of sergeant. The discourse was prompted by the remarks of a fellow prisoner, who in the course of conversation had pointed out the most notable of the political prisoners in the yard. One in particular, a certain rebel colonel who was attached to the staff of certain "colonel" who, himself, had been arrested charged with insubordination. The "colonel" then began to deliver a lecture on the definition of duty. One of the prisoners in jest had referred to the "colonel" in the presence of the federal by writing, "There goes your superior, sergeant."

"Not by a dammit," returned the other, in a reddening face. "I am a colonel," he then he lapsed into a long definition of the meaning of a colonel from the standpoint of the army in which he had given his best years of his life.

"Him a colonel?" he repeated, "and in prison for insubordination? The first duty of a soldier is to obey," he went on, "emulated, booted and spurred though he may be, yet he is nothing compared to a real colonel. Notice his stooping shoulders, the collar disarrayed for attire, the dirty boots and soiled uniform. Mark how the so-called inferiors in the courtyard jostle him and how they sneer in his face. Is a real colonel? His shoulders are sold not a word and he went on. A colonel does not admit of cruelty, wanton destruction of property or perfidy and this self-styled colonel has violated and ravaged all three. His assertions have not been military, rather, they have been civilian. He has had instruction in discipline or drill and yet they tell me he is my superior. I believe he never has been a colonel. He has been a prisoner in the immediate scene and were listening with open mouths. Even the self-styled colonel had found his way over the crowd and was all attention. He found himself wincing under the stare of the hand out of a real army man. But what could he do? The strict attention given the speaker, the expressions on the faces of the crowd betrayed the fact that their sympathies were with the speaker. He was standing alone.

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Despite the fact that he was a federal, the old sergeant found a place in the hearts of these prisoners, not because he had humiliated a bully, or for oratorical abilities, but for his direct, concise, as well as effective definition of what a true colonel should be.

DEMANDS RELEASE OF TWO AMERICANS

Consul Letcher Tells Rebels to Release Anderson and Butler From Prison.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—Demands have been made on the rebel

Postpone Your Ocean Voyage And Buy Lots in Tobin's Fourth Addition

NO FREIGHT IS SENT BY MEXICAN CENTRAL

Joint Warehouse Gets an Order Which Is Carried Out.

No freight is being sent from the joint warehouse in El Paso to the Mexican Central line in Juarez. This is the order of the National lines and comes from Mexico City. The joint warehouse handles all of the freight shipments which arrive in El Paso over any of the local roads for points in Mexico.

The order that no through freight be delivered to the Central is being carried out to the letter and the only business the Chihuahua division is giving is what is delivered to it in sacks by wagons. No restriction has been placed on any freight billed to the North Western line from the United States.

SAYS AMERICANS IN JUAREZ ROBBED HIM

Government Employee En Route to Philippines Relieved of \$110.

B. B. Blackford, of the government service, en route to the Philippines was held up in Juarez, Friday, and robbed of \$110. Blackford was carrying a \$5 camera, by two Americans who steered him into a gambling house, where they forced him to sign checks. This information was brought to chief of police I. N. Davis in a letter from Blackford Saturday morning. At the same time was notified that a woman had been trying to cash the checks in El Paso and detectives were set on her trail, but have not yet captured her.

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Make Your Money "Wise Money"

Now and then we hear that this or that real estate has been sold, and that "wise money" has bought it. That means that some real estate investor who looks ahead, who knows real estate possibilities, has made another investment on which large profits are reasonably sure.

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is "wise money," for no property in or around El Paso can possibly show the promise of swift and sure increase that Cotton Addition can. It is El Paso's Last Close In Addition

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Bell 1054 Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods Auto 1980 Made, Repaired and Exchanged. We Store Goods. Opp. Postoffice, across Plaza.

GROCERIES

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Mail Orders Given Prompt and Special Attention. 307-309 E. Overland St.

LONGWELL'S TRANSFER

Hacks, Baggage, Livery and Boarding; Storage, Warehouse; Light and Heavy Hauling; Horse Shoeing, General Blacksmithing, Carriage & Painting Shop.

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R. B. BIAS FUEL COMPANY

Our own manufactured POULTRY FOOD. INCUBATORS—50 and 125 Egg Size. FEED, WOOD AND COAL. PHONES 849, 1849.

from the east to mining companies operating in Sonora. The names of the companies are known but, on account of the uncertainty as to the exact contents of the messages, cannot be stated at this time.

This is believed to be another move in the already intricate preparation for the expected intervention of the United States in Mexico. While local people are loath to believe that this country will be forced to intervene, eastern capitalists are evidently of another mind. They seem to feel certain that intervention will come about. Women and children have been brought from a number of mining camps in Sonora. The natives as well as foreigners in the country seem to expect and to be preparing for intervention.

The Mexicans are said to be making warlike preparations as a result of this misunderstanding and the lives of Americans, especially in the out of the way places, are said to be jeopardized as a result.

RIFLES SENT TO OJINAGA FEDERALS

Mexican consul, E. C. Llorente says he has forwarded 500 rifles to Ojinaga to be used by the federal forces operating near there and under the command of Gen. Sanjines. The rifles were purchased in El Paso and were sent to Marfa for exportation to Ojinaga.

The Best Proof That Coffee Hurts

Often comes from those who formerly said, "Coffee doesn't hurt me," but who finally changed to



When such persons find relief from coffee troubles, and the way back to old-time health and comfort, they have something to say worth while—

Read letter to the right.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

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